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ECONOMIC AND LABOUR STATISTICS FOR NOVA SCOTIA

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ECONOMIC AND LABOUR

STATISTICS

FOR

NOVA SCOTIA

ECONOMICS AND RESEARCH DIVISION
NOVA SCOTIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this publication is to present a comprehensive report on certain economic conditions in the Province of Nova Scotia and where necessary this data is compared with the national figures. The report will disclose information on such matters as wages and salaries, employment, price indexes and labour force statistics. It will also include information presented in tabular form from the various divisions of the Nova Scotia Department of Labour; including, Labour Standards, Labour Relations, Apprenticeship, and Industrial Safety.

Average weekly wages and salaries and employment data is available for the following industries for Nova Scotia and Canada: Mining, including Milling; Manufacturing; Construction; Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities; Trade; Finance, Insurance and Real Estate; and Service.

It should be remembered that the term "industrial composite" includes only the above mentioned industries. Excluded from the total industrial structure are the following industries: Agriculture; Forestry; Fishing and Trapping; Public Administration and Defense; and the Public Sector of the Service Industry.

Statistics referring to Average Weekly Wages and Salaries and Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings cover large firms only; that is, firms having 20 or more employees in any month of the year. These statistics do not represent estimates of total numbers of paid workers in specified areas or industries but show only the distribution of men and women on the staffs of the cooperating employers.

In some industries, there are relatively few wage-earners. In others, the earnings are not related to their hours as is the case of monthly paid wage-earners or employers who do not keep a record of man-hours. For these reasons, data on wage-earners will include only the Mining, Manufacturing and Construction Industries.

Nova Scotia Department of Labour
Economics and Research Division
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Halifax, Nova Scotia

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PART I

NOVA SCOTIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR ACTIVITIES

SECTION I

APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING

The Apprenticeship and Tradesmen's Qualification Division is responsible for the development of skilled manpower through an organized system of training and the establishment of adequate trade standards within the framework of the Apprenticeship and Tradesmen's Qualifications Act. Under the provisions of the cost sharing arrangement between the Federal and Provincial Governments, the Federal Government will pay 100 percent of the training costs for apprentices who are sixteen years of age or older and are registered and employed as apprentices in a specific trade.

Apprentices will be paid an allowance by the Provincial Government if they are not eligible for the Federal Government allowances. The Federal Government will pay the total school allowances directly to an apprentice who has (a) been attached to the work force for three years or (b) has dependents or (c) has children not attending school who are ordinarily cared for by the person being trained. The Federal Government will also pay part of the administrative services for the apprenticeship program.

The present staff of the Apprenticeship and Tradesmen's Qualification Division, consists of a Director, a Supervisor of Apprenticeship, a Development Officer, two Registrars, ten Counsellors and a supporting clerical staff. Apprenticeship offices are located in Halifax, Sydney and Stellarton.

At the end of September 1969, the total number of apprentices in training was 2,838 an increase of 79 over the number in training at the end of June 30, 1969. Ten of the 16 trades increased their enrollment. The largest gain was recorded by the carpentry trade.

TABLE 1-1

ACTIVE REGISTRATIONS, COMPLETIONS AND CANCELLATIONS FOR NOVA SCOTIA

JULY 1, 1969 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1969

	IN-PLANT	BRICKLAYING	CARPENTRY	COOKING	ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION	HEAVY DUTY REPAIR	INDUSTRIAL ELECTRICAL	INSTRUMENT REPAIR	LINEMAN	MACHINIST IN-PLANT	MILLWRIGHT IN-PLANT	M.V.R.T. (B)	M.V.R.T. (M)	PLUMBING	REFRIGERATION IN-PLANT	SHEET METAL CONSTRUCTION IN-PLANT	STEAMFITTING & PIPEFITTING	TOTAL
TOTAL ACTIVE REGISTRATIONS BEGINNING OF PERIOD	206	102	241	6	634	99	55	37	109	67	48	43	6	99	453	246	55	1	126	8	118	2759
DURING QUARTER																						
New Registrations	27	8	55	8	35	18	30	-	-	8	-	15	-	6	28	25	1	-	6	-	13	
Completions	14	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	16	-	8	-	-	2	11	6	-	-	2	-	2	
Cancellations	-	5	17	-	16	12	-	-	-	8	-	2	-	16	23	13	4	-	1	-	2	
QUARTERLY TOTAL	219	105	279	14	629	105	85	37	93	67	40	56	6	87	447	252	52	1	129	8	127	2838

TABLE 2-1

NEW REGISTRATIONS, COMPLETIONS AND CANCELLATIONS, BY AREA
July 1, 1969 - September 30, 1969

	IN-PLANT	BUS & TRANSPORT	BRICKLAYING	CARPENTRY	COOKING	ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION	HEAVY DUTY REPAIR	INDUSTRIAL ELECTRICAL	LINEMAN	MACHINIST IN-PLANT	MILLWRIGHT IN-PLANT	M.V.R.T. (B)	M.V.R.T. (M)	PLUMBING	REFRIGERATION	SHEET METAL CONSTRUCTION	STEAMFITTING & PIPEFITTING	TOTAL
NOVA SCOTIA																		
New Registrations	29	1	8	60	3	35	18	30	-	8	-	8	7	27	25	1	6	17	283
Completions	14	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	16	-	8	-	-	2	11	6	-	2	2	85
Cancellations	-	-	5	17	-	16	12	-	-	8	-	2	-	16	23	13	4	1	2	119
MAINLAND NOVA SCOTIA																		
New Registrations	22	1	8	55	3	34	18	-	-	8	-	-	-	7	24	21	1	5	17	224
Completions	11	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	16	-	8	-	-	2	11	6	-	2	1	78
Cancellations	-	-	4	13	-	14	5	-	-	5	-	-	-	6	13	13	2	1	-	76
CAPE BRETON																		
New Registrations	7	-	-	5	-	1	-	30	-	-	-	-	8	-	3	4	-	1	-	59
Completions	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7
Cancellations	-	-	1	4	-	2	7	-	-	3	-	2	-	10	10	-	2	-	2	43

SECTION II

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

In an endeavour to encourage and promote harmonious labour-management relations, the Industrial Relations Division was set up to provide conciliation and mediation services to both labour and management impartially. This duty has been performed since the enactment of the Trade Union Act in 1947.

The Industrial Relations Division is charged with the administration of the Trade Union Act. Under this Act, the duties and functions of the Division are many and varied, and include the appointment of conciliation officers in labour-management disputes regarding negotiations for a renewal or revision of the agreement or the conclusion of a new collective agreement, the processing of conciliation board appointments and industrial inquiry commissions, the investigation of alleged unfair labour practices, refusal to bargain, the processing of applications for certification, revocation of certification and conducting certification votes.

The Trade Union Act established the right of employees to organize and sets out the procedure for orderly collective bargaining. The certifying of trade unions as bargaining agents, revocation of certification of trade unions as bargaining agents and related matters are under the jurisdiction of the Labour Relations Board, while the mediation and conciliation services provided for by the Trade Union Act are under the direction of the Director of Industrial Relations.

CONCILIATION REPORT - JULY 1, 1969 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1969

A total of 44 cases were dealt with at the conciliation officer level, 33 of which were in process in July and 11 were new cases; of the total, one had lapsed at the officer level, 29 were settled and 14 were in process at the end of the period.

This compares with a total of 59 cases dealt with at the officer level during the second quarter of 1969; 23 of which were in process in April and 36 were new cases. Of the total, three had lapsed at the officer level, 29 were settled, and 33 were in process at the end of the period. One case was referred to a conciliation board, with another being referred to an industrial inquiry commission.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS (CONTINUED)

At the beginning of the quarter, two cases were in process at the conciliation board level, one case was settled, and another conciliation board was constituted during the period, leaving one pending in September 30, 1969.

This is an increase of one conciliation board over the preceding quarter.

There were no industrial inquiry commissions constituted during the quarter.

LABOUR RELATIONS BOARD - JULY 1, 1969 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1969

During the quarter ending September 30, 1969, the Labour Relations Board held two meetings and six hearings which dealt with a total of 39 applications. Twenty-two applications for certifications were granted; two were held, two were dismissed, while two were withdrawn, and one was revoked. One application for the reconsideration of the Labour Relations Board orders was withdrawn; while, a request for revocation of Labour Relations Board orders was held. Also, there was one application held under Section 19. One application of complaint of unfair labour practice was withdrawn. There were five applications of complaints under Section 22A; of which two were withdrawn and three cease and desist orders issued.

TABLE 3-2

WORKSTOPPAGES FOR NOVA SCOTIA BY SIZE, DURATION AND MAJOR ISSUES INVOLVED

OCTOBER 1, 1968 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1969

	OCTOBER 1, 1968 DECEMBER 31, 1968		JANUARY 1, 1969 MARCH 31, 1969		APRIL 1, 1969 JUNE 30, 1969		JULY 1, 1969 SEPTEMBER 30, 1969	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKSTOPPAGES	7	100.0	15	100.0	14	100.0	16	100.0
Size (Number of Workers)	1580	100.0	4519	100.0	5195	100.0	3513	100.0
Duration (Man-Days)	6810	100.0	15260	100.0	18980	100.0	16440	100.0
Man-Days Lost Per 10,000 Worked	4.63	—	10.39	—	12.93	—	10.57	—
MAJOR ISSUES:								
General Wage Changes	3	37.5	3	20.0	5	35.8	8	50.0
Job Security	1	12.5	3	20.0	2	14.3	2	10.5
Plant Administration	1	12.5	2	13.3	2	14.3	1	5.3
Hours of Work	1	12.5	-	-	1	7.1	-	-
Union Organization and Security	-	-	-	-	1	7.1	4	21.0
Other Working Conditions	1	12.5	4	26.7	2	14.3	1	5.3
Jurisdictional Disputes	1	12.5	3	20.0	1	7.1	-	-
TOTAL LEGAL STRIKES	2	28.6	1	6.7	3	21.4	7	43.7
Size (Number of Workers)	146	9.2	100	2.2	353	6.8	528	15.0
Duration (Man-Days)	1320	19.4	5900	38.7	6140	32.4	9440	57.4
Man-Days Lost Per 10,000 Worked	0.89	—	4.01	—	4.18	—	6.07	—
MAJOR ISSUES:								
General Wage Changes	2	100.0	1	33.3	3	60.0	6	87.5
Union Organization and Security	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10.0
Hours of Work	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL UNOFFICIAL WORKSTOPPAGES	5	71.4	14	93.3	11	78.6	9	56.3
Size (Number of Workers)	1434	90.8	4419	97.8	4842	93.2	2985	85.0
Duration (Man-Days)	5490	80.6	9360	61.3	12840	67.6	7000	42.6
Man-Days Lost Per 10,000 Worked	3.74	—	6.37	—	8.74	—	4.50	—
MAJOR ISSUES:								
General Wage Changes	-	-	2	66.7	2	40.0	2	22.2
Job Security	1	100.0	3	100.0	2	100.0	2	22.2
Plant Administration	1	100.0	2	100.0	2	100.0	1	11.1
Hours of Work	1	100.0	-	-	1	100.0	-	-
Union Organization and Security	-	-	-	-	1	100.0	3	33.4
Other Working Conditions	1	100.0	4	100.0	2	100.0	1	11.1
Jurisdictional Disputes	1	100.0	3	100.0	1	100.0	-	-

TABLE 4-2

CONCILIATION REPORT FOR NOVA SCOTIA

July 1, 1969 - September 30, 1969

	JULY 1969		AUGUST 1969		SEPTEMBER 1969	
	CASES	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES	CASES	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES	CASES	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES
OFFICER LEVEL						
In process, Beginning of Month	33	3,138	31	2,744	24	2,116
New Cases	2	121	7	349	2	220
	35	3,259	38	3,093	26	2,336
Referred to Board	-	-	-	-	-	-
Referred to Industrial Inquiry Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lapsed	-	-	-	-	1	104
Settled	4	515	14	977	11	1,176
In Process, End of Month	31	2,744	24	2,116	14	1,056
Total Number of Cases at Officer Level	35	3,259	38	3,093	26	2,336
CONCILIATION BOARDS						
In Process, Beginning of Month	2	220	1	120	1	128
New Cases	-	-	-	-	-	-
Settled	1	100	-	-	-	-
In Process, End of Month	1	120	1	120	1	128
INDUSTRIAL INQUIRY COMMISSION						
In Process, Beginning of Month	1	98	-	-	-	-
New Cases	-	-	-	-	-	-
Settled	1	98	-	-	-	-
In Process, End of Month	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 5-2

CONCILIATION CASES SETTLED

July 1, 1969 - September 30, 1969

COMPANY	UNION	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED
JULY		
Heavy Equipment Operators Municipal Ready Mix Limited B. and D. Ready Mix Limited LaVatte Construction Harriss and Harriss Turners Transfer	Sydney and District General Workers' Union, Local 1509	275
Colchester County Municipal School Board	Canadian Union of Public Employees, Local 1037	40
Oland and Sons Limited A. Keith and Sons Limited Oland's Brewers, Grain	International Union of Flour, Soft Drink and Distillery Workers of Canada Local 361	150
Northern Freight Handlers Limited Sydney, Nova Scotia	Canadian Brotherhood of Railway, Transport and General Workers, Local 230	50
Community Hotel Limited (Isle Royale Hotel and Motel) Sydney, Nova Scotia	Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union, Local 772	100
Volvo Canada Limited Halifax, Nova Scotia	United Automobile Workers, Local 720	98

TABLE 5-2
CONCILIATION CASES SETTLED

COMPANY	UNION	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED
AUGUST		
Town of Westville	New Glasgow Civic Workers' Union, Local 281 (C.U.P.E.)	30
Board of School Commissioners for the City of Halifax	Canadian Union of Public Employees, Local 449	54
Sydney Garage Operators Sydney, Nova Scotia	Canadian Brotherhood of Railway, Transport, and General Workers, Local 506	85
City of Sydney Sydney, Nova Scotia	Sydney Civic Employees, Local 759 (C.U.P.E.)	50
Town of Sydney Mines	Sydney Mines Civil Employees, Local 761 (C.U.P.E.)	20
City of Sydney	Canadian Union of Public Employees, Locals 785, 781, and 933	250
Moosehead Breweries Limited Dartmouth, Nova Scotia	International Union of United Brewery Flour, Cereal, Soft Drink and Distillery Workers, Local 361	100
Town of New Glasgow	New Glasgow Civic Workers' Union, Local 281 (C.U.P.E.)	40
Canso Excavators Limited Delmix Concrete	International Union of Operating Engineers, Local 721	40

TABLE 5-2
CONCILIATION CASES SETTLED

COMPANY	UNION	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED
Trefry's Bus and Transport Limited Yarmouth, Nova Scotia	Canadian Union of Public Employees, Local 964	26
Lunenburg Foundry and Engineering Limited	International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, Local 1716	200
City of Sydney	Canadian Association of Firefighters, Local 49	50
O'Malleys Limited Dartmouth, Nova Scotia	Bread, Cake, Biscuit, Cracker, Candy, Confectionery and Miscellaneous Workers Union, Local 446	20
Glace Bay Bus Company Glace Bay, Nova Scotia	Canadian Brotherhood of Railway, Transport, and General Workers, Local 230	12
SEPTEMBER		
Famous Players Corporation Limited (Foord Theatre) Sydney, Nova Scotia	International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada, Local 848	2
Riverdale Lumber Company	Canadian Union of Building Products, Local 299	28
Town of New Waterford	New Waterford Civic Employees, Local 232 (C.U.P.E.)	60

TABLE 5-2
CONCILIATION CASES SETTLED

COMPANY	UNION	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED
McCully and Soy Musquodoboit, Nova Scotia	Musquodoboit Sawmill Workers, Local 1619	22
Riverport Seafoods Limited Riverport, Nova Scotia	Canadian Union of Seafood Workers, Local 118	200
Cosmos Imperial Mills Limited Yarmouth (Cosmos Division)	United Textile Workers of America, Local 152	370
Robb Engineering Amherst, Nova Scotia	United Steelworkers of America, Local 4122	125
Highland View Hospital Amherst, Nova Scotia	Canadian Union of Public Emoloyees, Local 920	48
The Antigonish Casket Antigonish, Nova Scotia	Halifax Typographical Union, Local 130	12
H. B. Mitchell Limited Wolfville, Nova Scotia Rex's Electric Limited New Minas, Nova Scotia Davis and O'Leary Limited Wolfville, Nova Scotia Leslie Patterson Limited New Minas, Nova Scotia Industrial Electric's Limited Wolfville, Nova Scotia Campbell's Electric Limited Kentville, Nova Scotia Minas Electric Contractors New Minas, Nova Scotia	International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 1818	109

TABLE 5-2
CONCILIATION CASES SETTLED

COMPANY	UNION	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED
C. MacCarthy Andrew Marks Valley Services Limited Acadia Electric Lightening Electric James R. Rogers and Son Electric Construction Hudrey Electric Limited W. Vinten Electrical Construction Western Electric Limited LaHave Electric Limited Mitchell Plumbing and Heating and Electrical Construction K. Electric	International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers	200

TABLE 6-2

LABOUR RELATIONS BOARD ACTIVITIES

July 1, 1969 - September 30, 1969

JULY, 1969

Number of Meetings held during the month of July, 1969		1
Total number of Hearings held		6
Total number of Applications dealt with		13
Applications for Certification - granted	8	
Applications for Certification - held	2	
Applications under Section 19 - held	1	
Applications of Complaint under Section 22A - withdrawn	1	
Applications for Revocation of Labour Relation Board Orders - held	1	13

AUGUST, 1969

Number of Meetings held during the month of August, 1969		-
Total number of Applications dealt with		13
Applications for Certification - granted	7	
Applications for Certification - dismissed	1	
Applications for Reconsideration of Labour Relation Board Orders - withdrawn	1	
Applications of Complaint under Section 22A - withdrawn	1	
Applications of Complaint under Section 22A - cease and desist orders issued	2	
Applications of Complaint of Unfair Labour Practice - withdrawn	1	13

SEPTEMBER, 1969

Number of Meetings held during the month of September, 1969		1
Total Number of Applications dealt with		13
Applications for Certification - granted	7	
Applications for Certification - dismissed	1	
Applications for Certification - withdrawn	2	
Applications for Certification - held	1	
Applications for Revocation of Certification - revoked	1	
Applications of Complaint under Section 22A - cease and desist orders issued	7	13

SECTION III

LABOUR STANDARDS

The Labour Standards Division of the Nova Scotia Department of Labour is responsible for the administration of the following Acts: Minimum Wage Act, Industrial Standards Act, Vacation Pay Act, Employment of Children Act, Equal Pay Act, and the Limitation of Hours of Labour Act.

By means of personal inspections and investigations of all complaints and suspected violations, or information received from any source, this Division insures that the provisions of the Acts for which it is responsible are being observed. Where violations are found, the Division insures that necessary adjustments and payments are made.

MINIMUM WAGE ACT

The Minimum Wage Board as authorized by the Minimum Wage Act may make orders fixing the minimum wage rates subject to the approval of the Governor-in-Council. The General Minimum Wage Order, last revised on August 1, 1969, provides minimum wages for both male and female employees excepting farm labourers; domestic servants; trainees under Government sponsored and Government approved plans; persons for whom there are special orders; persons employed at playgrounds or summer camps operated on a non-profit basis; and insurance agents, real estate agents, salesmen other than those employed at the employer's actual place of business or where his hours are set and verifiable by the employer.

During the quarter ending September 30, 1969, personal inspections under the Minimum Wage Act and the Vacation Pay Act were made throughout the Province in 590 establishments employing 451 males and 139 females.

A total of 175 cases were dealt with under the Minimum Wage Act. Included in the 175 cases there were 95 investigations of violations of the Act involving 57 male and 38 female employees. Following the investigations, 57 males and 38 females were paid $6,671.33 in additional wages by their employers and former employers. In the remaining 80 investigations, involving 53 males and 27 females, no violations under the Act were found.

VACATION PAY ACT

This Act requires every employer to provide a vacation of two weeks with pay (4 percent of gross earnings) for every employee who has been in his employ for a year and has worked 90 percent or more of the working time during the year.

Where an employee has been employed for a year but has worked less than 90 percent of the regular working time, he is entitled to an amount equal to 4 percent of his earnings during the year. An employee who has worked for three months or more and who ceases to be employed is entitled to an amount equal to 4 percent of his earnings during his period of employment.

Employees working in the construction industry shall be paid vacation benefits of 4 percent of their gross earnings in the form of vacation pay stamps entered into vacation stamp books. Payment must be made within three days after each pay day.

A total of 415 cases were dealt with under the Vacation Pay Act. Included in the 415 cases were 349 investigations of violations of the Act concerning 216 male and 71 female employees. As a result of the investigations, 283 males and 66 females were paid $15,702.69 in additional wages by their employers and former employers. In the remaining 66 investigations, involving 58 males and 8 females, no violations under the Act were found.

During the quarter, 4,059 Vacation Stamp Books were sold having a total value of $410,091.39. At the same time, 3,837 Vacation Stamp Books were cashed containing stamps in the value of $460,144.10.

EQUAL PAY ACT

The Equal Pay Act provides that females employed for substantially the same work as male employees must be paid at the same rate. There is a provision in the Act empowering the Director to make an investigation on his own initiative if he has reasonable grounds for believing that a complaint exists.

No complaints were handled under the Equal Pay Act.

THE LIMITATION OF HOURS OF LABOUR ACT

This Act applies to industrial undertakings which include mines, quarries, manufacturing, repair shipbuilding, generation and transmission of electricity and construction work. Section 9 of this Act provides for a rest period of at least 24 consecutive hours in every period of seven days.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN ACT

This Act prohibits the employment of children (under 14) for more than eight hours in any day or for more than three hours of any school day unless an employment certificate is issued under the Education Act, or on any day for a period which totals more than eight hours added to the time required for attendance at school in that day of between the hours of 10 p.m. and 6 a.m.

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT

The Industrial Standards Act provides for the establishment of uniform wages and hours of work in the Construction industry based on collective agreements which have been negotiated between the various unions and employers in that industry.

Four trades in the construction industry in the City of Sydney and eight in the Cities of Halifax and Dartmouth come under the provisions of the Industrial Standards Act.

The following rates are now in effect in Halifax and Dartmouth:

	Rates Per Hour
Carpentry Trade	$3.35

	Rates Per Hour
Labourers in Building Construction	
Engaged in mortar mixing, operating pneumatic drills and jack hammers	$2.70
Others	$2.60
Masonry, Bricklaying and Tile Setting Trades	$2.49
Painting Trades	
Brush	$3.00
Spray	$3.10
Plumbing and Steamfitting	$3.90
Plastering Trades	$3.68
Sheet Metal Trade	$2.20
Charge Hands	$2.32
Electrical Trade	$2.78
Charge Hands	$2.88

The following rates are now in effect in Sydney:

Bricklaying and Plastering Trades	
Bricklaying	$3.00
Plastering	$2.83½
Carpentry Trade	$3.50
Electrical Trade	
Domestic and Commercial	$3.40
Charge Hands	$3.55
Industrial Manufacturing Construction Projects	$4.25
Charge Hands	$4.40

LABOUR STANDARDS (CONTINUED)

	Rates Per Hour
Labourers	
Building Construction	$2.65
Mortar and Plaster Mixing	$2.95
Cement Finishers	$3.30

The rates in all cases are for a regular work week of forty hours.

A total of 56 complaints were dealt with under the Industrial Standards Act. Following the investigations, 46 violations were found causing $2,762.30 to be paid in additional wages. In the remaining ten complaints, no violations under the Act were found.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST MINIMUM WAGE AND VACATION PAY ACTS

TABLE 7-3

July 1, 1969 to September 30, 1969

	JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER	
	VACATION PAY COMPLAINTS	MINIMUM WAGE COMPLAINTS	VACATION PAY COMPLAINTS	MINIMUM WAGE COMPLAINTS	VACATION PAY COMPLAINTS	MINIMUM WAGE COMPLAINTS
ESTABLISHMENTS						
Number	107	54	112	52	196	69
Male	85	33	87	32	169	45
Female	22	21	25	20	27	24
NO VIOLATIONS						
Number	22	28	11	22	33	30
Male	19	18	9	14	30	21
Female	3	10	2	8	3	9
VIOLATIONS						
Number	85	26	101	30	163	39
Male	66	15	78	18	139	24
Female	19	11	23	12	24	15
ADJUSTMENTS						
Number	85	26	101	30	163	39
Male	66	15	78	18	139	24
Female	19	11	23	12	24	15
ARREARS COLLECTED						
Male	66	15	78	18	139	24
Female	19	11	23	12	24	15
Amount	$3,051.14	$952.18	$5,597.73	$1,809.60	$7,053.82	$3,909.55

VACATION PAY STAMP AND BOOK MONTHLY REPORT

TABLE 8-3

July 1, 1969 to September 30, 1969

	JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER	
	PRESENT MONTH	TOTAL	PRESENT MONTH	TOTAL	PRESENT MONTH	TOTAL
Books Sold	1730.	1730	1415	3145	914	4059
Value of Stamps Sold	$122773.42	$122773.42	$155083.35	$277856.77	$132234.62	$410091.39
Books Redeemed	1257	1257	593	1850	1987	3837
Value of Books Redeemed	$161378.86	$161378.86	$ 67044.64	$228423.50	$231720.60	$460144.10
Commission on Books Redeemed	502.40	502.40	236.80	739.20	798.80	1538.00

TRUST FUND

Previous Balance	$ -	$284152.28	$372190.99
Stamps Sold by Bank	$122773.42	$155083.35	$132234.62
	$122772.42	$439235.63	$404425.61
Credit Stamps Redeemed	161378.86	67044.64	231720.60
	$284152.28	$372190.99	$172705.01

LABOUR STANDARDS - OTHER LESIGLATION

TABLE 9-3 JULY 1, 1969 - SPETEMBER 30, 1969

	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
	INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS	INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS	INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS
COMPLAINTS			
Number	11	6	39
Employees Involved	11	6	39
INVESTIGATED			
Number	11	6	39
Employees Involved	11	6	39
ADJUSTED			
Number	11	6	39
Employees Involved	11	6	39
ARREARS COLLECTED	9 - violations $602.24 2 - no violations	5 - violations $517.63 1 - no violations	32 - violations $1,642.43 7 - no violations

SECTION IV

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY DIVISION

The function of the Industrial Safety Division of the Department of Labour is to ensure that the safety and health of the public and the individual is protected by the effective administration of Acts and Regulations pertaining to steam boilers, pressure vessels and refrigeration plants; industrial establishments; construction safety; elevators and lifts and engine operators.

The Industrial Safety Division applies pertinent recognized safety codes in the correction of unsafe conditions related to equipment and work practices. The codes are also applied to regulate the construction and installation of certain types of mechanical equipment. The experience gained by the application of code rules is periodically assessed to determine the need for improving the rules.

The need to keep abreast of technological changes is a constant challenge to all persons in the Industrial Safety Division. The traditional hazards in industry, in many instances, have now been replaced by those found in new materials, chemicals and sources of energy.

BOILER INSPECTION ACT - JULY 1, 1969 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1969

The Boiler Inspection Act is responsible for the administration of the Steam Boiler, Pressure Vessel and Refrigeration Plant Inspection Act.

Within the scope of the Act, steam boilers, pressure vessels and refrigerator plants are inspected periodically to check on factors which tend to forecast the useful like and safe operation of the equipment. New equipment which has been approved is subject to inspection after installation to ensure that the requirements of the Act and Regulations are met.

ENGINE OPERATORS ACT - JULY 1, 1969 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1969

The Act provides for the certification by examination of persons responsible for the operation of various types of plants defined in the Act and Regulations. The basis for a grade of certification is the horse-power limitation placed upon steam boilers, steam engines, steam turbines, compressors, refriger-

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY (CONTINUED)

ELEVATOR INSPECTION ACT - JULY 1, 1969 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1969

The construction, installation, repair, maintenance, servicing, testing operation of all elevators and lifts and related equipment are regulated by the provisions of the Elevator and Lifts Act.

All elevators and elevator contractors subject to the Act must be licensed through the Department of Labour. The license is renewable yearly.

Plans and specifications of new installations and major alterations must be submitted to the Department for approval and registration.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY ACT - JULY 1, 1969 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1969

The scope of the Act, generally, embraces: health of employees, safety of employees, sanitation, safety relating to machinery, reporting of accidents and investigation of accidents.

CONSTRUCTION SAFETY ACT - JULY 1, 1969 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1969

The Construction Safety Act is designed to protect the safety and health of persons engaged in the construction industry. The Act requires that the contractor assume the overall responsibility for project safety. The sub-contractor has a responsibility for the safety of all persons on the part or parts of a "project" under his direct control.

It is encouraging to note that the majority of the constructors are endeavouring to apply the Construction Safety Regulations in a conscientious manner.

TABLE 10-4

BOILER INSPECTION AND PRESSURE VESSEL ACT

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

July 1, 1969 - September 30, 1969

General Inspections	124
External Inspections	84
Inspections of New Installations	75
Shop Inspections of Construction	24
Plant Inspections	82
Piping	98
Hydrostatic Tests	47
Refrigeration Plants	2
Removed from Service - Boilers	0
Removed from Service - Pressure Vessels	0
Surveys and Registration of Drawings	108
Accident Investigations	0
Reports Received from Insurance Companies	659
Welders Tested	94

TABLE 11-4

ENGINE OPERATORS ACT

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

July 1, 1969 - September 30, 1969

Applications Received	62
Applications Approved	51
Applications Approved for Supplementary Examination	26
Appeared for Examination	111
Passed Examination	66
Original Certificates Issued	39
Raised Certificates Issued	27
Provincial Certificates Issued	0
Valid 1969 Certificates	2394
Certificates Cancelled	0

PLANT REGISTRATION CERTIFICATES

Applications Received	7
Applications Approved	7
Original Certificates Issued	2
Plants re-registered	5
Total Registered Plants	427

TABLE 12-4

ELEVATOR AND LIFTS ACT

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

July 1, 1969 - September 30, 1969

Annual Inspections - Department	124
Annual Inspections - Insurer	73
Inspections - New Installations	24
Inspections - Major Alterations	16
Plans submitted - New Installations	20
Plans submitted - Major Alterations	0
Consultations (Architects, Engineers, Etc.)	12
Equipment removed from Service	2
Accidents reported	3
Contractors Registered	2
Certificates of Competency Issued	0
Equipment licensed to date	1031

TABLE 13-4

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY ACT

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

July 1, 1969 - September 30, 1969

General Inspections	440
Re-inspections	1
Field Interviews	12
Accidents Reviewed with Employer	101
TOTAL INSPECTIONS	554

ORDERS ISSUED UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL SAFETY ACT:

Certificates for Employment of Youths and Young Girls	32
Dismissal of Employees	0
Sanitation	0
Ventilation	1
Lighting	1
Machine Guarding	47
Personal Protective Equipment	4
First Aid Facilities	1
Housekeeping	11
Fire Protection	7
Electrical	12
Miscellaneous	25
TOTAL ORDERS	141

TABLE 14-4

CONSTRUCTION SAFETY ACT

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

July 1, 1969 - September 30, 1969

Project-General Contractor	86
Project-Sub-contractor	72
Visit-General Contractor	19
Visit-Sub-contractor	16
Visit-Other	12
Accident Investigation	13
Directions Issued	133

PART II

LABOUR RELATED STATISTICS

SECTION I

POPULATION STATISTICS

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF CANADA AND ATLANTIC PROVINCES

The population of Canada at October 1, 1969, was estimated at 21,180,000, an increase of 1,022 (or 1.5%) since October, 1968. Compared to the increase of 309,000 between October 1, 1967 and October 1, 1968. The smaller increase in the last twelve months has been mainly due to fewer immigrants.

The estimated population of Nova Scotia increased by 2,000 from 762,000 in October 1968 to 764,000 in October 1969; New Brunswick remained constant at 626,000 in the same period; Newfoundland rose 4,000 to 515,000 while Prince Edward Island remained constant at 110,000.

If the population of Canada continues to increase at the same rate as during the first six months of 1969, the population will record a count of 21,228,020 on November 19, 1969.

The final census count of June 1, 1966 was the starting point of these estimates. To these provincial counts were added and immigration by quarterly period, while deaths and emigration were subtracted and the interprovincial movement of population was calculated from data on movements of families in receipt for family allowances.

QUARTERLY ESTIMATES OF POPULATION FOR CANADA AND THE PROVINCES

TABLE 15-1

FROM JULY 1, 1969 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1969

PROVINCE	CENSUS JUNE 1, 1966 ('000)	APRIL 1968 ('000)	JULY 1968 ('000)	OCTOBER 1968 ('000)	DECEMBER 1968 ('000)	APRIL 1969 ('000)	JULY 1969 ('000)	OCTOBER 1969 ('000)
CANADA	20,015	20,700	20,772	20,857	20,940	21,007	21,089	21,180
Atlantic Region	1,975	1,999	2,001	2,009	2,001	2,013	2,014	2,015
Nova Scotia	*756*	*760*	*760*	*762*	*763*	*764*	*764*	*764*
New Brunswick	617	624	624	626	626	626	626	626
Newfoundland	493	505	507	511	512	513	514	515
Prince Edward Island	109	110	110	110	110	110	110	110

SECTION II

SYNOPSIS OF WAGES AND SALARIES AND EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AND NOVA SCOTIA

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES - July 1, 1969 - September 30, 1969

CANADA

At the end of the third quarter of 1969, all industries in the main industrial classification, with the exception of Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, showed increases in wages and salaries over the second quarter of 1969. The following four industries: Mining; Manufacturing; Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities; and Construction reported wages and salaries above the All-Industry average of $120.49.

Average weekly wages and salaries in Manufacturing increased to $125.62 from $122.68 at the end of June. Durable goods increased to $136.53 from $131.89, an increase of $4.64, while non-durable goods increased to $115.55 from $113.83, an increase of $1.72.

The industry showing the largest increase was Construction, which gained $10.50. Mining, Manufacturing, Trade, Service, and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate reported gains from the preceding period. Mining, Manufacturing, Construction, and Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities were above the All-Industry average, which increased $2.77 from $117.72 in June to $120.49 in September.

NOVA SCOTIA

At the end of the third quarter of 1969, six of the seven major industries showed increases over June 1969. The largest increase was in the Transportation, Communication, and Other Utilities where average weekly wages and salaries rose $12.89. Finance, Insurance and Real Estate showed a drop in wages and salaries of $2.80 to $98.41 during the period, while there was a gain of $2.34 per week in the Manufacturing industry.

Durable goods increased $4.31 from $105.13 to $109.44 at the end of September 1969, while non-durable goods increased $ .53 to $88.90 in the same period.

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES, MAN-HOURS AND HOURLY EARNINGS - July 1, 1969 - September 30, 1969

CANADA

In Mining, average weekly wages increased $2.42 from the end of June 1969, while the average weekly hours increased 0.8 hours in the same period. Average hourly earnings remained at $3.25. In the year-over-year comparison, average weekly hours were 0.3 lower and average hourly earnings increased $ .13.

Average weekly wages in Manufacturing increased $3.08 from $111.81 at the end of June, to $114.89 at the end of September. In the same period average weekly hours increased 0.5 hours while average earnings rose $ .04 to $2.82. Compared with September 1968, average weekly hours in Manufacturing were 0.3 hours lower and average hourly earnings were $ .20 higher.

In Construction, average weekly wages increased $13.20 from the quarter ending June 1969, while average weekly hours increased 1.7 hours over the same period. Average hourly earnings increased $ .16 from the end of June. Compared with September of last year, average weekly hours were 0.8 hours lower and average hourly earnings were $ .42 higher.

NOVA SCOTIA

Average weekly wages in Manufacturing increased $3.09 from $87.23 at the end of June to $90.32 at the end of September. In the same period, average weekly hours decreased by 0.1 hours to 40.5 hours while average hourly earnings decreased $ .08 to $2.23. Compared with September 1968, average weekly hours in Manufacturing decreased 1.0 hours and average hourly earnings increased $ .18.

In Construction, average weekly wages increased $5.67 from the quarter ending June to the quarter ending September, while average hours increased 0.9 hours over the same period. Average hourly earnings increased $ .07 to $3.14 at the end of September. In the year-over-year comparison, average weekly hours were 0.3 higher and average hourly earnings were $ .54 higher.

MONEY WAGES AND "REAL" WAGES - July 1, 1969 - September 30, 1969

Generally speaking, people are interested in real wages - in what the wage will buy - and not just in the money wage. Therefore, in Chart 3-2, wages are expressed in money units whose purchasing power over goods is held constant at the level of some particular year, in this case wages expressed in terms of 1961 dollars.

An index of the "real" wage represents an index of actual money wages deflated (or divided) by an index of the price level. For example, if prices have increased 60 percent since 1961 and if money wage rates have increased 120 percent in that period, then "real" wages have increased by only 47 percent.

EMPLOYMENT - July 1, 1969 - September 30, 1969

CANADA

The Canadian Employment Index at the end of September reported gains in four of the seven major industrial classifications. The largest increase occurred in the Construction industry where employment rose 14.5. The Canadian Employment Index for industries other than Agriculture stood at 136.7 as compared with 129.8 at the end of June 1969. The index for employment in Manufacturing was 127.0 at the end of September down 1.6 from 128.6 reported at the end of June.

NOVA SCOTIA

In the seven main industrial classifications, the largest increase occurred in the Service industry where employment rose 8.4 from 171.2 in June to 179.6 at the end of September. The Construction industry also showed a gain where employment increased 5.7 from 146.6 in June to 152.3 in September. The Mining, Manufacturing, and Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities received employment decreases of 0.7, 1.5, and 14.9 respectively. The Nova Scotia Employment Index for industries other than Agriculture stood at 119.7 down 2.8 compared with the June index of 122.5. The index for employees in Manufacturing was 128.7 at the end of September down 1.5 from 130.2 reported at the end of June.

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES, BY INDUSTRY, FOR CANADA AND NOVA SCOTIA

TABLE 16-2

JULY 1, 1969 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1969

	CANADA				NOVA SCOTIA			
	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES				AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES			
INDUSTRY	JULY 1969	AUGUST 1969	SEPTEMBER 1969	SEPTEMBER 1968	JULY 1969	AUGUST 1969	SEPTEMBER 1969	SEPTEMBER 1968
Mining, Including Milling	146.06	147.97	149.80	141.13	111.98	111.58	108.74	99.95
Manufacturing	122.18	122.55	125.62	117.08	96.97	96.14	98.05	88.71
Durable Goods	131.14	131.99	136.53	127.87	108.99	107.84	109.44	97.87
Non-Durable Goods	113.93	113.85	115.55	107.09	87.72	86.96	88.90	81.36
Foods	103.17	101.33	104.60	96.98	71.02	72.41	73.93	65.49
Fish Products	69.94	65.42	68.70	70.95	62.35	64.36	68.99	58.63
Iron and Steel Mills	146.68	143.55	155.77	138.74	130.17	127.25	128.90	114.24
Shipbuilding and Repairing	133.87	138.09	140.47	125.18	114.20	114.78	116.41	100.96
Construction	153.31	156.85	159.67	145.05	123.86	134.27	135.93	111.65
Building	150.55	153.34	157.72	141.12	120.89	122.69	137.38	106.84
General Contractors	149.11	153.21	158.45	137.93	120.60	123.28	126.88	102.48
Engineering	158.89	164.11	163.74	152.59	129.05	152.83	132.53	117.63
Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities	134.15	135.65	135.54	125.08	104.65	108.15	111.50	102.40
Water Transport and Services	132.52	127.41	126.82	131.28	86.38	93.17	85.81	76.04
Communication	129.11	129.15	130.40	119.98	115.42	119.74	122.73	109.00
Electric Power, Gas and Water	147.17	150.49	154.29	143.27	129.55	133.08	138.26	118.56
Trade	95.58	94.63	95.15	88.16	81.29	81.07	80.80	75.32
Wholesale Trade	118.40	118.00	119.17	110.55	98.83	98.29	100.57	92.90
Retail Trade	83.59	82.41	82.95	76.59	73.96	73.88	72.97	68.21
Food Stores	76.33	75.86	78.36	69.68	60.44	61.56	58.15	52.89
Department Stores	78.09	76.83	76.94	71.85	73.98	74.79	76.68	68.71
Automotive Product Stores	113.17	111.51	113.77	105.46	100.26	99.83	98.40	91.89
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	115.02	114.24	113.27	107.84	100.71	99.92	98.41	95.28
Service	84.38	84.89	84.55	79.62	58.95	60.22	59.98	56.59
Personal Services	63.39	63.25	62.53	58.67	49.48	50.77	49.39	48.20
Industrial Composite	118.21	119.07	120.49	112.52	95.92	97.41	98.40	89.68

CHART 1-2

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES
FOR CANADA AND NOVA SCOTIA
SEPTEMBER 30, 1969

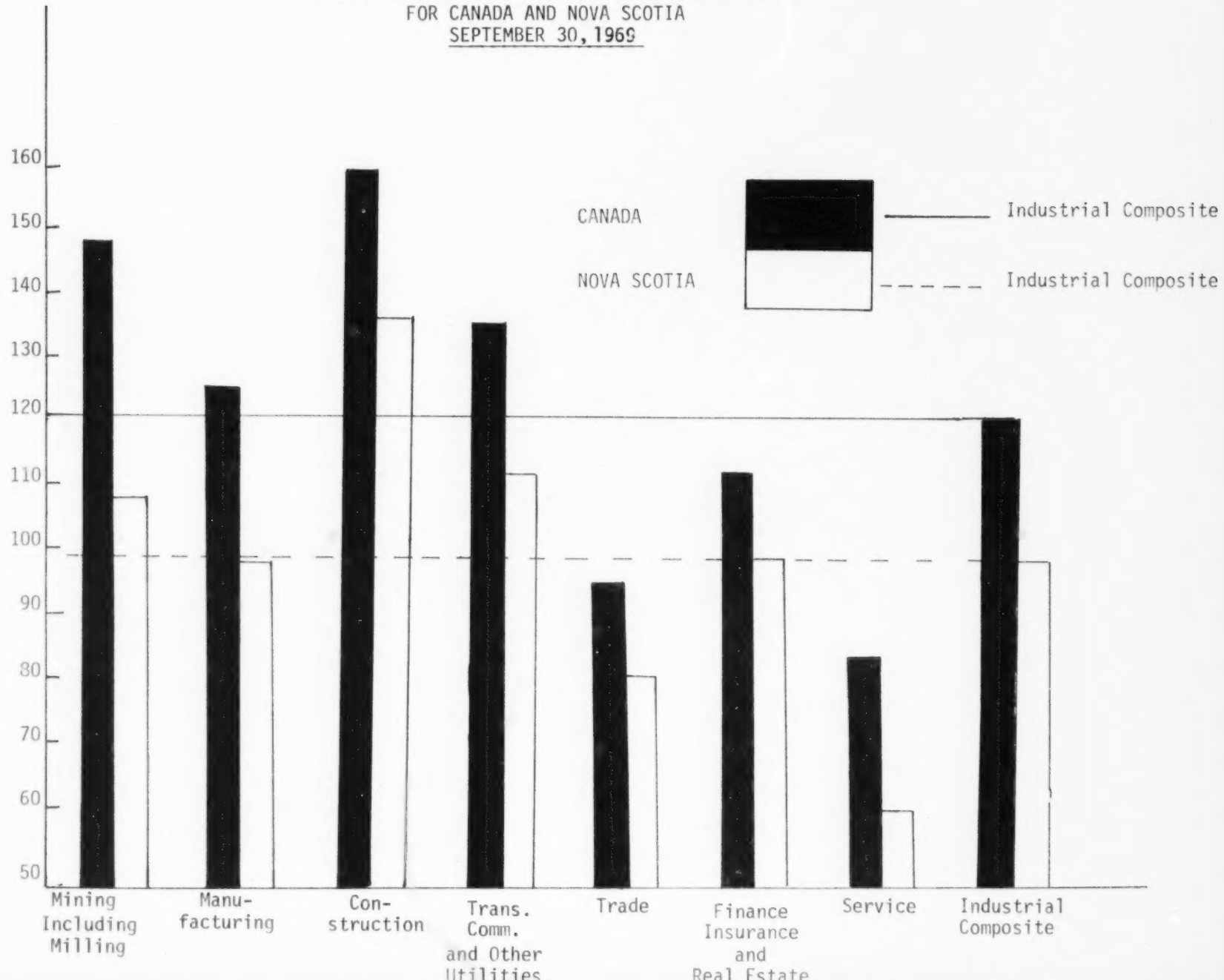


CHART 2-2

WAGE AND SALARY TRENDS, BY SPECIFIC INDUSTRY, FOR NOVA SCOTIA

JANUARY 1, 1968 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1969

_____ Specific Industry
------ Industrial Composite

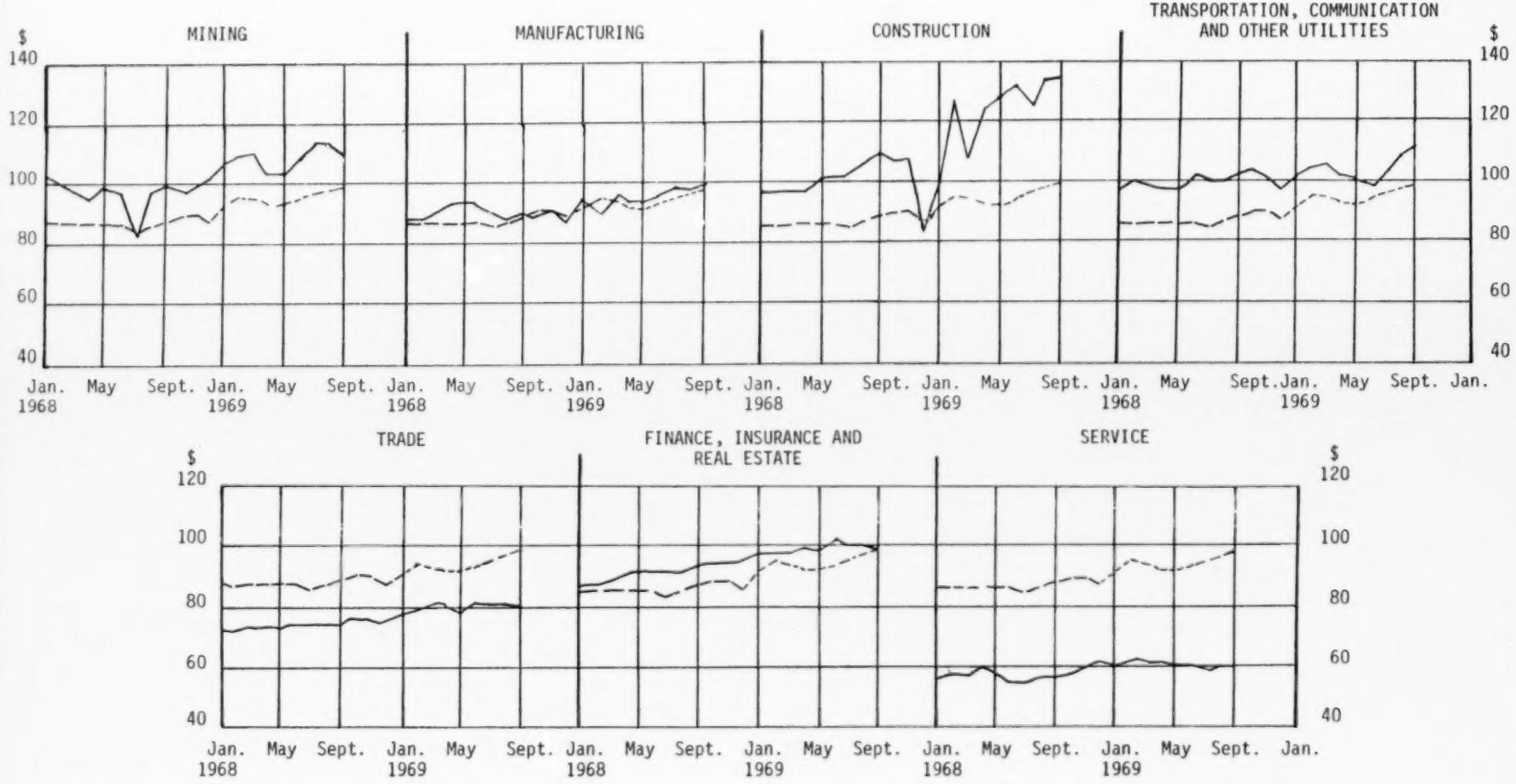
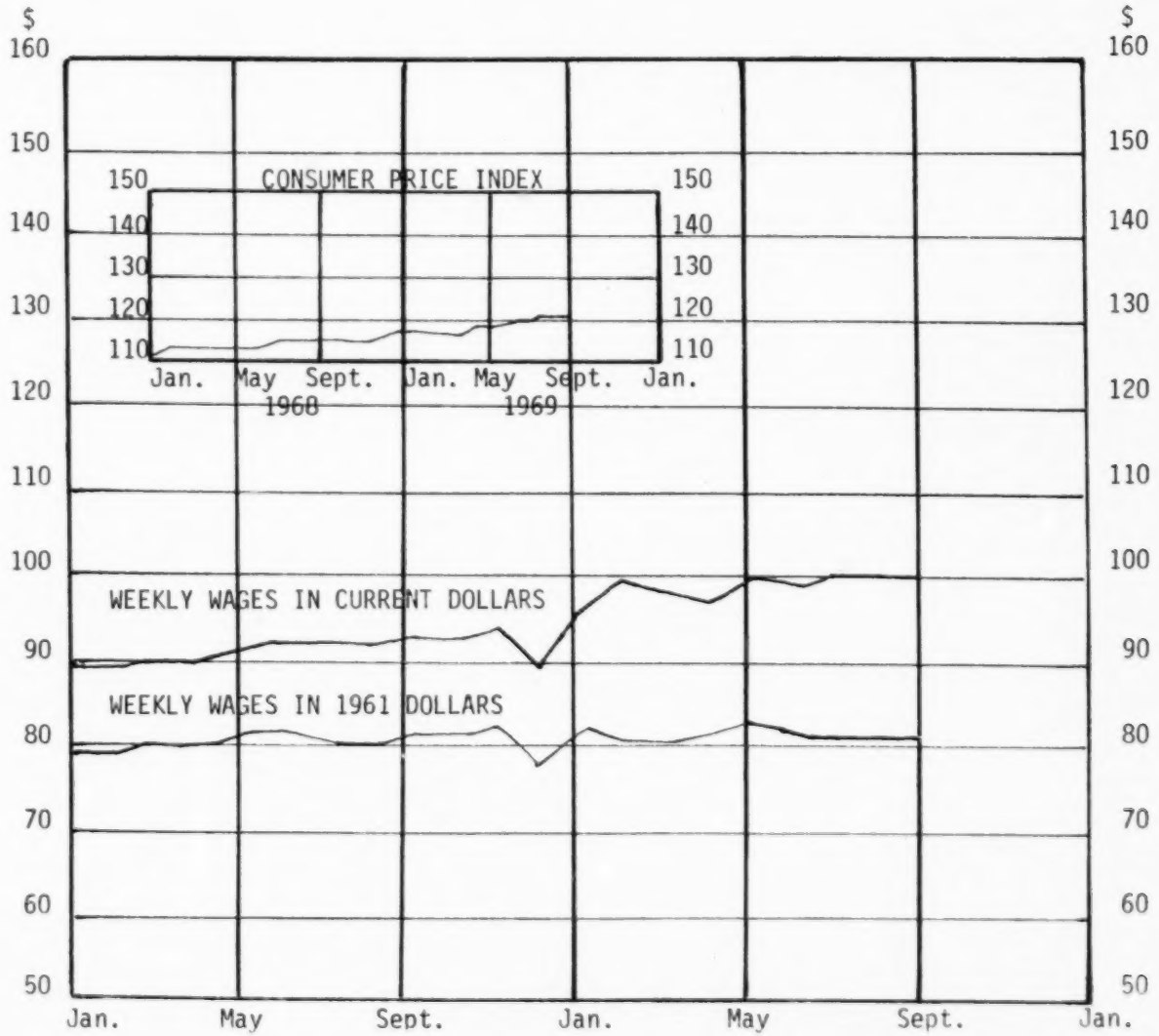


CHART 3-2

MONEY WAGES AND "REAL" WAGES FOR HALIFAX

JANUARY 1, 1968 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1969



AVERAGE HOURS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS OF HOURLY-RATED WAGE-EARNERS, BY INDUSTRY, FOR CANADA

TABLE 17-2

JULY 1, 1969 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1969

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS				AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS				AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			
	July 1969	August 1969	September 1969	September 1968	July 1969	August 1969	September 1969	September 1968	July 1969	August 1969	September 1969	September 1968
Mining, Including Milling	40.7	41.2	41.6	41.9	3.23	3.24	3.25	3.12	131.55	133.49	135.24	130.60
Manufacturing	39.9	40.1	40.7	41.0	2.77	2.78	2.82	2.62	110.57	111.37	114.89	107.43
Durable Goods	40.4	40.6	41.6	41.8	2.98	3.00	3.05	2.86	120.25	121.85	126.95	119.56
Non-durable Goods	39.5	39.7	39.9	40.1	2.57	2.56	2.59	2.38	101.37	101.51	103.38	97.39
Foods and Beverages	39.8	39.3	40.1	40.4	2.42	2.40	2.43	2.23	96.55	94.37	97.37	90.10
Fish Products	38.8	36.7	36.5	39.0	1.66	1.60	1.61	1.59	64.36	58.76	58.81	62.19
Primary Metal Industries	41.0	39.1	41.0	40.6	3.35	3.36	3.37	3.21	137.31	131.29	138.04	130.51
Iron and Steel Mills	40.3	36.4	40.4	39.5	3.45	3.57	3.56	3.34	138.96	129.74	144.03	131.81
Transportation Equipment	40.6	41.3	42.8	43.1	3.25	3.34	3.40	3.20	132.04	137.96	145.31	137.84
Shipbuilding and Repairing	40.5	41.3	41.5	40.0	3.25	3.29	3.36	3.03	131.65	135.61	139.49	121.19
Construction	41.6	42.0	42.0	42.8	3.64	3.70	3.78	3.36	151.35	155.49	158.81	143.76
Building	39.3	39.4	39.8	40.4	3.78	3.85	3.94	3.45	148.40	151.64	157.03	139.35
General Contractors	39.7	39.9	40.3	40.4	3.65	3.76	3.88	3.33	145.14	149.79	156.67	134.40
Engineering	46.2	47.3	46.6	47.6	3.41	3.46	3.49	3.20	157.22	163.41	162.52	152.31

TABLE 18-2

AVERAGE HOURS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS OF HOURLY-RATED WAGE-EARNERS, BY INDUSTRY, FOR NOVA SCOTIA

JULY 1, 1969 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1969

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS				AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS				AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES			
	July 1969	August 1969	September 1969	September 1968	July 1969	August 1969	September 1969	September 1968	July 1969	August 1969	September 1969	September 1968
Manufacturing	40.1	40.3	40.5	39.5	2.20	2.18	2.23	2.05	88.24	87.76	90.32	80.97
Durable Goods	41.5	41.1	41.7	40.7	2.49	2.48	2.51	2.27	103.15	101.87	104.41	92.52
Non-durable Goods	38.9	39.6	39.5	38.5	1.95	1.91	1.97	1.84	75.67	75.65	77.72	70.65
Food and Beverages	38.1	40.0	39.5	37.7	1.65	1.64	1.69	1.52	63.04	65.79	66.70	57.33
Fish Products	35.6	37.8	39.0	35.9	1.56	1.54	1.61	1.42	55.53	58.44	62.69	51.09
Primary Metal Industries	41.6	40.3	40.5	39.7	3.06	3.07	3.10	2.80	127.24	123.81	125.55	111.25
Iron and Steel Mills	41.6	40.3	40.5	39.7	3.06	3.07	3.10	2.80	127.33	123.85	125.59	111.25
Transportation Equipment	41.1	41.5	41.9	40.3	2.75	2.79	2.82	2.52	112.87	115.81	117.94	101.71
Shipbuilding and Repairing	42.0	41.9	41.9	40.0	2.68	2.70	2.74	2.47	112.41	113.32	114.71	98.73
Construction	40.5	42.0	42.5	42.2	2.98	3.13	3.14	2.60	120.56	131.70	133.43	109.73
Building	38.4	38.5	40.6	39.8	3.08	3.12	3.33	2.62	118.04	120.07	135.36	104.24
General Contractors	37.6	38.7	39.5	39.7	3.04	3.05	3.09	2.49	114.12	118.12	122.08	98.74
Engineering	43.9	47.5	46.9	45.2	2.84	3.15	2.75	2.57	124.73	149.80	128.90	116.29

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, BY INDUSTRY, FOR URBAN AREAS

TABLE 19-2

JULY 1, 1969 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1969

URBAN AREA AND INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES				AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS			
	July 1969	August 1969	September 1969	September 1968	July 1969	August 1969	September 1969	September 1968
HALIFAX								
Manufacturing	107.03	104.82	105.84	95.34	2.54	2.54	2.54	2.38
Non-durable Goods	95.95	93.66	91.57	83.91	2.31	2.29	2.26	2.13
Construction	125.63	125.03	124.29	112.50	3.05	3.10	3.05	2.73
SYDNEY								
Manufacturing	115.32	105.97	106.58	97.59	2.77	2.57	2.62	2.43
Durable Goods	116.60	108.21	109.73	99.24	2.82	2.68	2.70	2.46

EMPLOYMENT INDEXES, BY INDUSTRY, FOR CANADA AND NOVA SCOTIA

(1961=100)

TABLE 20-2

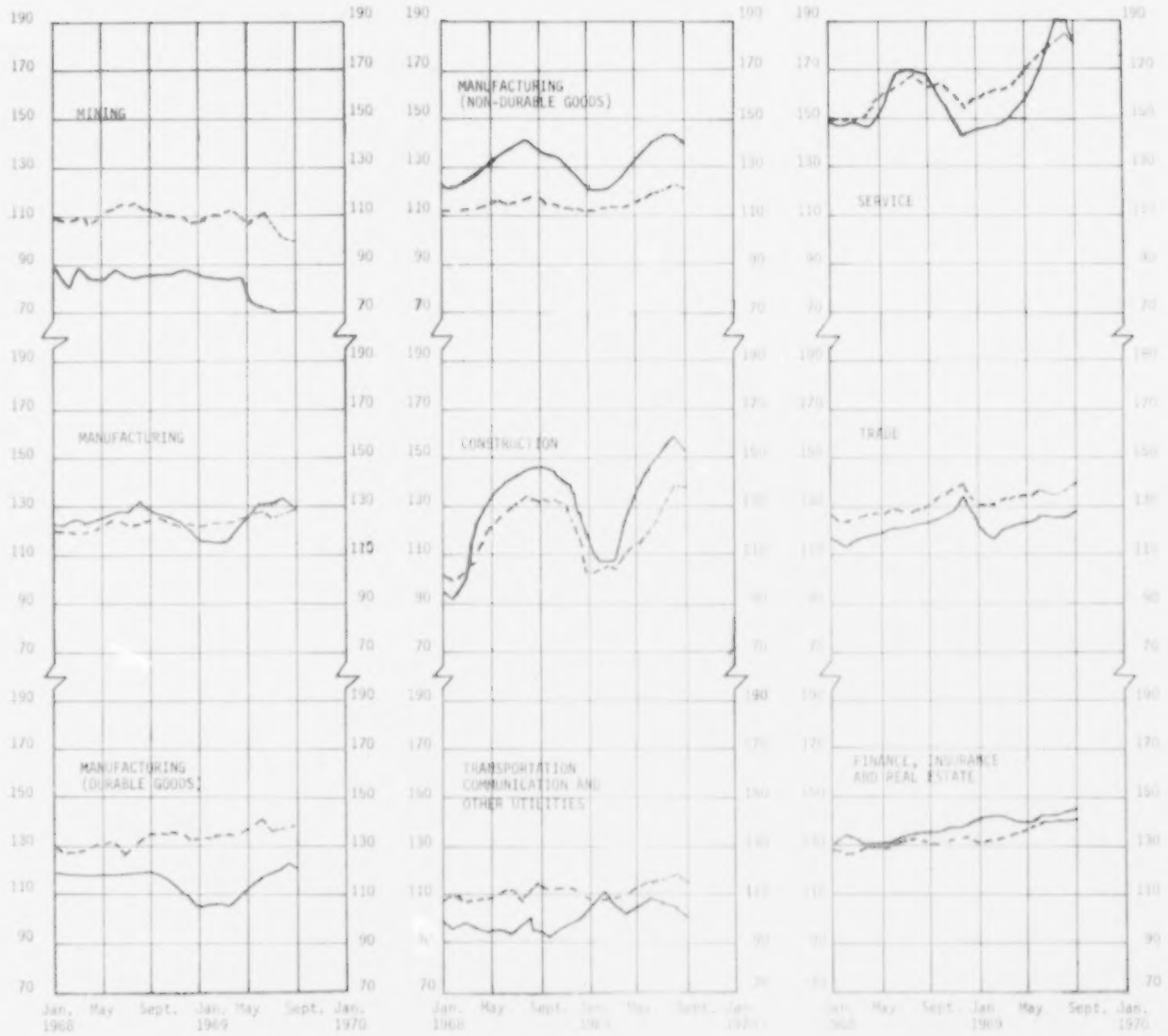
JULY 1, 1969 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1969

INDUSTRY	CANADA EMPLOYMENT INDEXES JULY 1969	AUGUST 1969	SEPTEMBER 1969	SEPTEMBER 1968	NOVA SCOTIA EMPLOYMENT INDEXES JULY 1969	AUGUST 1969	SEPTEMBER 1969	SEPTEMBER 1968
Mining, Including Milling	105.5	103.5	101.7	110.4	71.1	69.6	70.3	85.3
Manufacturing	125.3	127.9	127.0	125.8	131.4	133.0	128.7	127.8
Durable Goods	134.1	136.4	136.2	135.3	117.7	121.1	118.8	117.5
Non-durable Goods	118.2	121.0	119.5	118.1	144.4	144.1	138.0	137.4
Food and Beverages	117.8	121.9	119.0	121.2	143.7	145.0	135.8	134.4
Foods	117.8	122.5	119.7	122.2	144.2	144.9	135.7	134.5
Fish Products	183.8	176.7	160.4	162.1	169.6	163.1	139.5	148.6
Primary Metal Industries	124.6	106.7	100.5	127.1	92.2	88.5	89.4	97.8
Transportation Equipment	135.4	158.5	162.4	154.0	118.8	125.1	123.3	105.3
Shipbuilding and Repairing	108.3	103.2	102.3	106.9	112.0	113.1	111.4	101.3
Construction	131.1	136.3	134.8	133.9	153.2	155.2	152.3	150.1
Building	138.1	144.7	144.1	139.0	135.8	133.3	149.1	117.7
General Contractors	120.0	127.4	126.1	122.3	112.9	115.3	116.9	91.6
Engineering	118.9	121.8	118.7	124.9	196.9	210.4	160.5	228.6
Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities	115.6	117.2	114.9	113.0	105.5	102.3	94.5	93.8
Transportation	112.6	113.6	111.1	110.1	101.2	96.5	85.8	85.3
Water Transport and Services	114.4	113.3	102.6	109.6	48.9	48.6	55.3	39.7
Railway Transport	89.6	90.0	88.3	90.6	84.3	84.9	85.5	89.3
Communication	118.7	124.1	123.0	118.3	121.4	120.9	119.0	116.0
Electric Power, Gas and Water	125.0	124.6	121.0	118.6	103.3	104.9	104.2	106.8
Trade	133.4	134.9	138.6	130.3	124.8	124.9	127.7	122.6
Wholesale Trade	129.4	130.6	131.4	124.4	125.1	125.1	123.2	118.9
Retail Trade	135.6	137.3	142.5	133.6	124.7	124.8	129.6	124.2
Food Stores	140.7	146.2	152.1	143.4	125.9	124.5	129.8	120.4
Department Stores	130.1	129.2	136.7	130.6	105.5	104.7	109.3	104.9
Automotive Stores	147.1	148.6	150.5	142.0	125.7	125.8	129.9	129.7
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	141.0	140.4	140.0	131.7	143.0	144.8	145.4	134.6
Service	181.8	184.3	179.2	164.4	189.6	189.7	179.6	159.8
Personal Services	165.0	166.3	165.7	153.3	184.2	186.0	177.2	156.6
Industrial Composite	129.1	131.1	130.3	126.7	123.3	123.1	119.7	118.2

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS BY SPECIFIC INDUSTRY,
FOR CANADA AND NOVA SCOTIA
(1961=100)
JULY 1, 1969 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1969

CHART 4-2

——— Nova Scotia
- - - - - - - - Canada



EMPLOYMENT INDEXES, BY INDUSTRY, FOR URBAN AREAS

(1961=100)

TABLE 21-2 JULY 1, 1969 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1969

URBAN AREAS	JULY 1969	AUGUST 1969	SEPTEMBER 1969	SEPTEMBER 1968
HALIFAX				
Manufacturing	112.2	112.8	113.3	111.2
Non-durable Goods	123.6	123.4	124.8	121.7
Construction	147.4	138.4	148.5	137.2
Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities	95.4	94.6	94.3	91.3
Trade	120.7	119.2	125.0	118.1
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	159.1	159.1	161.1	140.6
Service	174.5	177.6	170.6	162.1
INDUSTRIAL COMPOSITE	122.6	121.7	123.6	117.1
SYDNEY				
Manufacturing	111.6	113.6	113.9	119.9
Durable Goods	108.0	113.1	114.3	119.6
Trade	105.3	110.7	111.9	111.1
INDUSTRIAL COMPOSITE	91.9	92.7	92.7	102.9

SECTION III

PRICE MOVEMENTS

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - Historical Background and Explanation

The consumer price index was constructed to replace the cost-of-living index and was first published on October 23, 1952, on a time base 1949=100 with weights based on family expenditure patterns 1947-48. In January 1961, the official measurement of price changes became the family expenditure patterns of 1957-58. This revision brought the items included in the index and their weights, into line with more current family spending characteristics.

The January 1969, and subsequent Canada and regional city Consumer Price Indexes will be calculated and published in a time reference base of 1961=100, instead of the present 1949 base. This arithmetic conversion will not alter the movements of consumer prices as reflected in the existing indexes. The revision in reference year is in keeping with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics policy of periodically up-dating indexes to more current periods and the selection of 1961 as the base will bring Consumer Price Indexes into conformity with other important indexes already published in this time base.

The index measures the percentage change through time in the cost of purchasing a constant "basket" of goods and services representing the purchases made by a particular population group in a specified time period. The basket signifies a constant quantity and quality of goods and services that have a continually measurable market price over time.

The index relates to a broad but specific group of urban families and reflects the price changes experienced by this "target group". It is unlikely to represent closely the purchasing experiences of the group because there are so many unaccountable variables, such as income, family size, and place of residence.

The index, per se, contains seven major components consisting of the following: food, housing, clothing, transportation, health and personal care, recreation and reading, tobacco and alcohol. These components not only cover the prices of individuals' basic necessities but also includes a measurement of the price of everyday goods that individuals consume at their leisure.

In essence, the consumer price index equalizes the difference between money income (expressed in dollars) and real income (purchasing power of the dollar).

PRICE INDEX - Comparison Between Canada and Halifax

The consumer price index is published for Canada and ten regional cities, with only the Province of Prince Edward Island excluded from representation by a regional city in this portion of the survey.

Nationally, the consumer price index (1961=100) declined 0.2% between August and September as compared to the Halifax index which reported an identical decline over the same period.

The decline in the Canadian index marked the first monthly decline since October 1967, and left the index 4.5% above its level of September 1968. The overall decline was attributable to a larger than normal seasonal drop of 1.6% in food prices. Most other main components registered increases, and were led by an advance of 0.6% in the health and personal care index. The transportation and the recreation and reading indexes each rose by 0.3%, while both the housing and clothing components moved up by 0.2%. The tobacco and alcohol index was unchanged.

The food component was chiefly responsible for the decrease in the Halifax index. Lower prices for most beef and pork cuts, fresh vegetables, and apples contributed to a decrease of 2.3% in the food index.

PRICE INDEX FOR REGIONAL CITIES

The regional indexes are patterned after the consumer price index and are similar in terms of family coverage, item content and weighting system. In using the city indexes, it should be remembered that they are not indicators of comparative levels of prices as between the cities. That is, they do not in any way indicate whether prices are higher or lower in one city than in another.

During the quarter ending September 30, 1969, Montreal recorded an increase of 1.1% in the all-items components. Halifax reported an increase of 0.1% while both St. John's and Ottawa showed a decrease of 0.1% in their index. It should be noted that of the three Atlantic Regional Cities, St. John's was the only city reporting a decrease over the quarter while Halifax and St. John recorded increases of 0.1% and 0.8% respectively.

St. John's - In the latest month, a decline of 1.1% in the food component was mainly attributable to lower quotations for chicken, fresh vegetables, apples and sugar. The clothing index moved up by 0.2% in response to higher prices for women's coats, dresses and suits. Increased magazine subscription rates contributed to a rise of 0.6% in the recreation and reading index while the remaining components registered little or no movement since the preceding month.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES - (REGIONAL CITIES)

Halifax - Lower prices for most beef and pork cuts, fresh vegetables, and apples contributed to a decrease of 2.3% in the food index. The housing component increased by 0.7% in response to higher rents, while an advance of 1.6% in the clothing index was attributable to increased prices for practically all items of men's wear, ladies' coats, and footwear. The health and personal care component moved up by 0.4% as a result of increased prices for men's haircuts, while higher rates for television repairs and magazine subscriptions contributed to an increase of 0.5% in the recreation and reading index. The transportation index edged up by 0.2%, while tobacco and alcohol prices remained unchanged from the preceding month.

Saint John - The food component declined by 0.6% in response to lower prices for chicken, and fresh vegetables. An increase of 0.6% in the recreation and reading index was attributable to increased rates for magazine subscriptions and television repairs, while the health and personal care component moved up by 0.3% in response to higher prices for some toiletries and women's hairdressing. The remaining indexes registered little or no movement since the previous month.

Toronto - The food component declined by 1.5% in response to lower quotations for beef, chicken and fresh produce, while lower prices for clothing services and women's coats contributed to a drop of 0.2% in the clothing index. Among the main components that increased, higher prices for gasoline, automobile repairs, and taxi fares contributed to a rise of 0.7% in the transportation component, while the health and personal care index advanced by 1.3% in response to higher prices for men's and women's hairdressing and most toiletry items. The components for housing and for recreation and reading each registered marginal increases, while tobacco and alcohol prices remained unchanged since the previous month.

Edmonton-Calgary - Increased prices for beef, pork, fresh fruit and eggs contributed to an advance of 1.3% in the food component. A rise of 0.3% in the housing index was attributable to higher rents, while the transportation component moved up by 0.2% in response to increased automobile operating costs. Increased prices for toiletries and men's and ladies' hairdressing were responsible for a rise of 0.3% in the health and personal care index. The recreation and reading component increased by 0.4% in response to higher television repair charges and magazine subscription rates, while the clothing and the tobacco and alcohol components remained virtually unchanged from the previous month.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES - (REGIONAL CITIES)

Vancouver - Lower food prices were responsible for a decrease of 0.5% in the all-items index which, at its September level of 119.5, was 3.0% higher than a year ago. A marked decrease of 2.5% in the food component was largely attributable to lower quotations for most beef cuts, fresh produce and eggs. Increased rents moved the housing component up by 0.4% while the clothing index increased by 0.3% in response to higher prices for shoe repairs. An increase of 0.6% in the recreation and reading component was attributable to higher prices for bicycles and magazine subscription rates. The transportation index moved up by 0.2%, while the remaining components registered virtually no movement since August.

ALL-ITEMS COMPONENT

INDEX CHANGES - (REGIONAL)

Between July 1969, and September 1969, the all-items component of the consumer price index advanced in eight of the ten regional cities and city combinations. Increases ranged from 1.1% in Montreal to 0.1% in Halifax and Toronto. St. John's and Ottawa both reported decreases of 0.1%.

Between August 1969, and September 1969, the all-items component advanced in all regional cities and city combinations, with increases ranging from 0.1% in Ottawa to 1.3% in Montreal.

INDEX CHANGES - (ATLANTIC)

During the three month period, July, 1969, to September 1969, only one of the three Atlantic Regional Cities recorded substantial increases in the all-items component. Saint John registered an increase of 0.5%, while Halifax recorded an increase of 0.1% and Saint John's reported a decrease of 0.1%.

However, between August 1969, and September 1969, consumer prices increased in all three of the Atlantic Regional Cities with Halifax recording an increase of 0.6% followed closely by Saint John and St. John's which registered increases of 0.4% and 0.3% respectively.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES FOR REGIONAL CITIES OF CANADA

AT THE BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER 1969 (1)

(1961=100)

TABLE 22-3

	ALL-ITEMS		GROUP INDEXES						
	July 1969	September 1969	FOOD	HOUSING	CLOTHING	TRANS-PORTATION	HEALTH & PERSONAL CARE	RECREATION & READING	TOBACCO & ALCOHOL
Saint John's (2)	120.0	120.3	122.5	113.4	127.0	110.5	128.6	111.3	143.8
Halifax	120.4	121.2	128.9	113.9	123.6	109.9	136.5	126.2	127.8
Saint John	121.0	121.5	127.5	113.4	127.4	118.1	129.1	127.5	126.6
Montreal	122.7	122.1	123.5	115.0	122.8	122.1	128.0	136.7	128.5
Ottawa	123.8	123.9	128.6	115.1	125.9	118.9	137.7	135.7	132.1
Toronto	124.9	125.5	128.0	118.7	128.3	127.8	135.6	124.4	130.1
Winnipeg	123.7	124.7	131.6	112.6	131.7	124.3	138.3	127.7	129.1
Saskatoon - Regina	120.5	121.2	130.0	113.9	126.4	112.1	125.6	127.5	122.1
Edmonton - Calgary	122.2	123.0	128.6	116.3	124.7	117.3	137.1	130.6	122.6
Vancouver	120.0	119.5	125.7	113.5	123.9	116.4	128.7	118.6	113.5

(1) All-items Indexes for September group index detail are shown in the above table. These indexes show changes in retail prices of goods and services in each city. They do not indicate whether it costs more or less to live in one city than another.

(2) Index on the base 1961=100.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES - REGIONAL CITIES

ALL-ITEMS COMPONENT

JULY 1969 - SEPTEMBER 1969

TABLE 23-3

(1961=100)

	INDEX 1969			PERCENT INCREASE SEPTEMBER 1969 FROM	
	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	JULY 1969 %	AUGUST 1969 %
St. John's (1)	120.0	120.6	120.3	-0.1	0.3
Halifax	120.4	121.4	121.2	0.1	0.6
Saint John	121.0	121.6	121.5	0.5	0.4
Montreal	122.7	123.2	122.1	1.1	1.3
Ottawa	123.8	124.3	123.9	-0.1	0.1
Toronto	124.9	125.8	125.5	0.1	0.5
Winnipeg	123.7	123.9	124.7	0.7	0.8
Saskatoon - Regina	120.5	120.7	121.2	0.7	0.6
Edmonton - Calgary	122.2	122.4	123.0	0.6	0.7
Vancouver	120.0	120.1	119.5	0.6	0.6

(1) Index on the base 1961=100

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES - HALIFAX

(1961=100)

TABLE 24-3

JULY 1, 1969 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1969

		ALL ITEMS	FOOD	HOUSING	CLOTHING	TRANS.	HEALTH & PERSONAL CARE	RECREATION AND READING	TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL
AVERAGE 1967		141.2	139.3	139.4	140.3	143.2	184.1	185.2	130.5
1968	Jan.	112.3	120.4	105.9	116.2	103.8	121.1	116.0	113.2
	Feb.	112.7	121.1	106.1	116.7	104.5	119.7	117.1	113.2
	Mar.	112.5	119.3	106.4	117.5	105.1	119.6	117.1	113.2
	Apr.	113.4	120.7	106.6	117.9	105.2	127.8	117.0	113.2
	May	113.4	120.7	106.6	117.5	105.2	128.7	117.0	112.9
	June	114.2	122.1	107.7	117.7	105.1	128.9	117.3	112.9
	July	114.6	123.3	108.4	117.6	104.5	128.9	117.3	112.9
	Aug.	115.3	125.8	108.6	117.5	103.9	129.3	117.4	113.0
	Sept.	115.4	124.8	108.7	118.4	104.5	129.3	118.5	113.0
	Oct.	114.7	121.8	109.0	119.6	104.4	129.3	118.9	113.0
	Nov.	115.4	122.4	109.3	119.8	105.6	130.8	120.4	113.0
	Dec.	115.9	123.7	109.5	120.6	105.6	130.9	120.4	113.0
AVERAGE 1968		114.2	122.2	107.8	118.1	104.9	127.0	117.9	113.2
1969	Jan.	115.8	123.5	109.6	119.9	106.0	130.8	120.5	113.0
	Feb.	115.5	122.1	109.8	118.4	106.6	131.1	121.0	113.1
	Mar.	115.9	122.3	110.2	120.9	106.7	131.0	121.1	113.1
	Apr.	119.0	124.6	111.4	123.3	111.2	133.6	122.0	127.5
	May	119.3	124.5	111.8	123.3	111.4	134.1	125.2	127.7
	June	120.0	126.6	112.1	123.4	111.3	135.6	125.2	127.7
	July	120.4	127.2	112.9	123.6	111.1	135.6	125.2	127.7
	Aug.	121.4	131.9	113.1	121.6	109.7	136.0	125.6	127.8
	Sept.	121.2	128.9	113.9	123.6	109.9	136.5	126.2	127.8

SECTION IV

SYNOPSIS OF LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS

THE LABOUR FORCE, NOVA SCOTIA - July, 1969 - September, 1969

The Nova Scotia labour force was estimated at 258,000 in the week ended September 20, 1969. This was a decrease of 14,000 from July and 14,000 from August. Between September 1968, and September 1969, there was an increase of 6,000 in the labour force.

The number of persons employed decreased 11,000 from 261,000 in August and 7,000 from 257,000 from July.

Between August and September 1969, unemployment decreased 3,000. Compared to September 1968, unemployment decreased by 1,000.

The unemployment rate, expressed as a percentage of the labour force was 3.1 percent in September. This compared with 4.0 percent in August and 3.6 percent in September 1968.

ESTIMATES OF EMPLOYEES - NON-AGRICULTURE

In Nova Scotia, the number of non-agricultural employees covered in the last week of September 1969[1] were 203,900, an increase of 1,800 from the last week of June 1969.

The largest increases were recorded in three of the nine industry groupings: community, business and personal services (2,900); trade and commerce (2,500); and construction (500). During this same period, the largest decreases were reported in two industries: transportation, communication and other utilities (1,500), and public administration (300).

Compared to September 1968, the estimates of aggregate employment were higher by 27,300. The largest relative increases occured in community, business and personal services[2] (7,500), and trade and commerce (2,200). Conversely, the industries which showed the largest decreases of employment were mines, quarries and oil wells, and construction, which declined by 1,200 and 800 employees, respectively.

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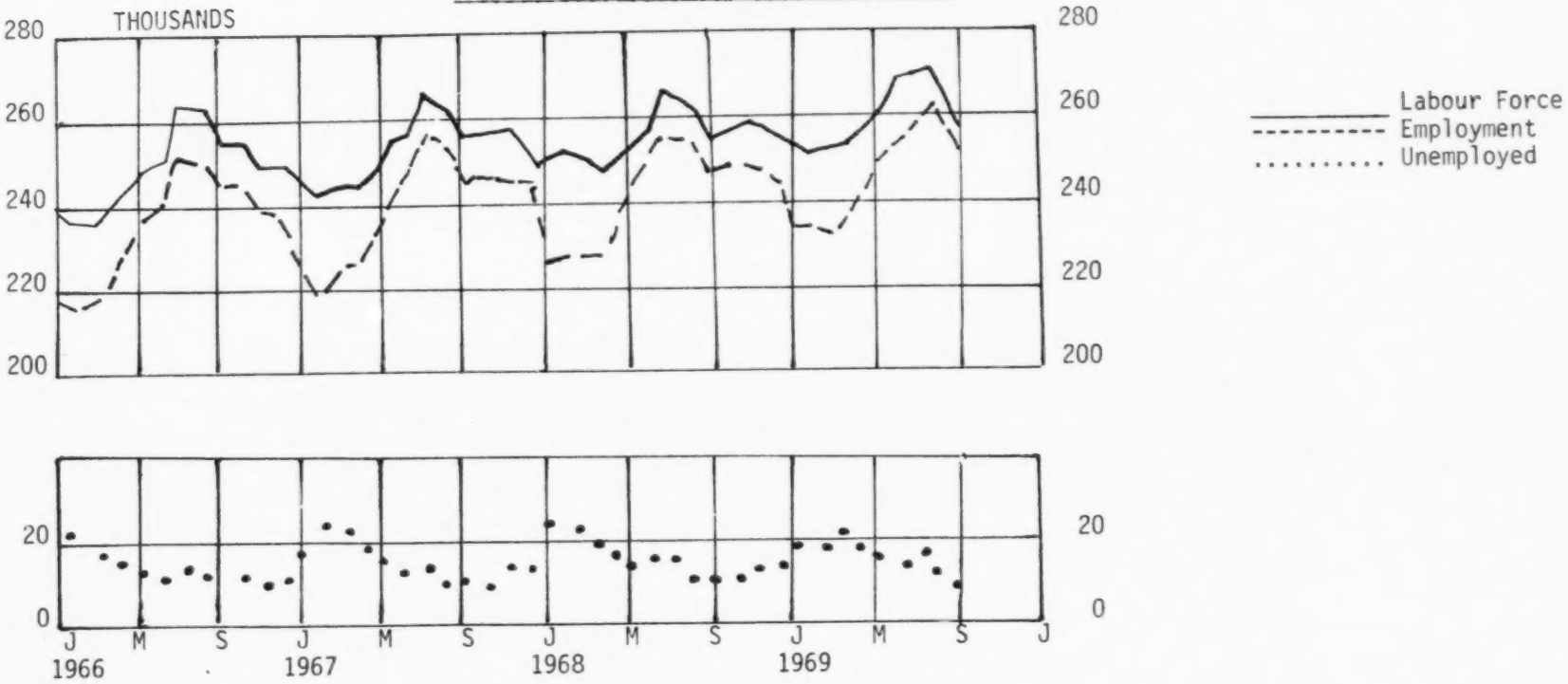
1. Preliminary data
2. Non-commercial sector of community and personal services includes hospital and education and related services but excludes welfare and religious organizations. Commercial sector of community, business and personal services includes health services (except hospitals), motion picture and recreational services, services to business management, personal services (except domestic services) and miscellaneous services.

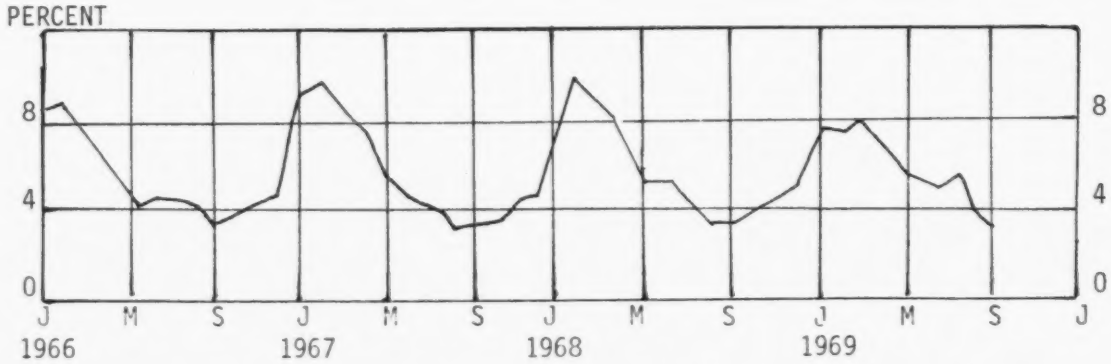
CHART 5-4

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY DATA FOR NOVA SCOTIA

JANUARY 1, 1966 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1969



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
(The Unemployed as a percentage of the Labour Force)



LABOUR FORCE SURVEY DATA FOR NOVA SCOTIA IS MADE AVAILABLE BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

TABLE 25-4

SUMMARY LABOUR FORCE[1] CHARACTERISTICS FOR NOVA SCOTIA

JANUARY 1968 - SEPTEMBER 1969

		Labour Force ('000)	Employed ('000)	Unemployed ('000)	Unemployment Rate (%)
AVERAGE 1967		252	238	14	5.6
1968	Jan. 13	246	225	21	8.5
	Feb. 17	251	227	24	9.6
	Mar. 23	246	226	20	8.1
	Apr. 20	245	227	18	7.3
	May 18	253	240	13	5.1
	June 22	258	244	14	5.4
	July 20	265	253	12	4.5
	Aug. 24	268	256	12	4.5
	Sept. 21	252	243	9	3.6
	Oct. 19	256	246	10	3.9
	Nov. 16	257	244	13	5.1
	Dec. 14	254	242	12	4.7
AVERAGE 1968		254	239	15	5.9
1969	Jan. 18	251	233	18	7.2
	Feb. 15	250	232	18	7.2
	Mar. 22	250	230	20	8.0
	Apr. 19	253	236	17	6.7
	May 24	259	245	14	5.4
	June 21	264	251	13	4.9
	July 19	272	257	15	5.5
	Aug. 23	272	261	11	4.0
	Sept. 20	258	250	8	3.1

[1]Information derived from the Labour Force Survey covers the non-institutional civilian population 14 years of age and over.

TABLE 26-4

UNEMPLOYMENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE LABOUR FORCE
SEPTEMBER 20, 1969

Region	September 20, 1969 Labour Force ('000)	September 20, 1969 Unemployed ('000)	September 20, 1969 Unemployment Rate (%)	July 19, 1969 Unemployment Rate (%)	August 23, 1969 Unemployment Rate (%)	September 20, 1968 Unemployment Rate (%)
Canada	8,126 a	279 d	3.4 d	4.1 d	3.7 d	3.3 d
Atlantic Region	656 b	32 e	4.9 e	6.0 e	5.5 e	4.3 e
NOVA SCOTIA	258 e	8 e	3.1 e	5.5 e	4.0 e	3.6 e
New Brunswick	210 c	11 f	5.2 f	6.2 f	5.9 f	4.1 f
Newfoundland	149 c	12 f	8.1 f	7.1 f	7.8 f	5.9 f
Prince Edward Island	39 d	1 g	2.6 g	4.5 g	4.8 g	2.7 g
Quebec	2,277 b	124 e	5.4 e	5.8 e	5.8 e	4.4 g
Ontario	3,002 a	68 e	2.3 e	3.0 e	2.6 e	2.5 e
Prairies	1,352 b	22 e	1.6 e	2.7 e	1.8 e	1.9 e
British Columbia	839 b	33 e	3.9 e	3.9 e	3.8 e	4.5 e

Note: The alphabetic symbols following the estimates in these tables indicate the Standard Deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", in the Glossary of Terms.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

NOTES (WAGES AND SALARIES)

Salaried Employees - Comprise executive, administrative, supervisory and professional personnel and travelling salesmen, directly responsible to the administration as well as general office and clerical workers in the office and plant, for whom statistics are segregated.

Wage-earners include those of the reporting establishments for whom a record of hours is kept except for casuals working less than the equivalent of one day a week and wage-earners paid at a monthly rate. Regular part-time wage-earners are included as are certain workers whose earnings are not solely based on hours worked such as piece-workers in establishments that keep a record of hours.

Wage-earners - Are defined as production and ancillary workers, including working foremen, route-drivers, shipping, delivery and maintenance staffs and related employees.

Man-hours - The man-hours statistics include hours worked by full-time and part-time wage-earners, including overtime hours actually worked. Premium or penalty hours credited for purposes of computing overtime payments are excluded. Hours credited to wage-earners absent on leave with pay in the reported pay periods are included in the statistics as though the hours had been worked.

Reference Period - The figures refer to the last seven days in the specified months. In practice, few establishments keep payroll records covering precisely this period and establishments are therefore permitted to report for their last pay period. When the reported pay period is longer that one week, the payroll data are reduced to one weeks proportion of the totals.

INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

Durable-goods manufacturing - The sum of wood products, furniture and fixtures, primary metal industries, metal fabrication industries, machinery (except electrical), transportation equipment, electrical products, and non-metallic mineral products.

Non-durable goods manufacturing - The sum of the remaining manufacturing industries.

Building - The sum of the general contractors and special trade contractors.

Engineering - The sum of highways, bridges and streets and other construction.

Geographical classification - Establishments in the Yukon and Northwest Territories are excluded from provincial totals but are included in the Canada totals.

Averages - The average weekly hours figure is obtained by dividing total weekly man-hours by the total number of wage-earners who worked those hours. Average hourly earnings are obtained by dividing total weekly wages by total weekly hours. Average weekly wages are obtained by dividing total weekly wages by the total number of wage-earners.

EMPLOYMENT NUMBERS

Index numbers - Index numbers are calculated by dividing the current months employment by one-twelfth of the total base period employment.

Base year employment consists of the employment of establishments that had 20 or more persons in any month of 1961.

PRICE INDEXES NOTES

Consumer Price Index (notes) - The Consumer Price Index measures the percentage change through time in the cost of purchasing a constant "basket" of goods and services representing the purchases made by a particular population group in a specified time period. The basket is a constant or equivalent quantity

and quality of goods and services but only items for which there is a continually measurable market price over time, corresponding to a specific quantity of the items, are included in the basket.

The index relates to a broad but specific group of urban families and reflects the price changes experienced by the "target group". The index is unlikely to represent closely the experience of any one family within the group nor should it be expected to reflect price change for other population groups for which income, family size and place of residents are characteristically different. The target group to which the current index relates is composed of families (a) living in cities with over 30,000 population (b) ranging in size from two adults with four children and (c) with annual incomes during 1957 ranging from $2,500 to $7,000.

Consumer Price Index for Regional Cities - The regional index is based on 1961=100 and is patterned after the Consumer Price Index for Canada. They are similar in terms of family coverage, item content and weighting system. The index is designed to measure the influence of changes in retail prices taking place in the locality specified, namely Halifax, upon the cost of a fixed basket of goods and services representing the level of consumption of a representative group of families in the specified area.

In using this index, it should be remembered that it is not used as an indicator of comparative levels of prices between the cities. That is, it does not in any way indicate whether prices are higher or lower in one city than in another.

LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS

The statistics contained in the Labour Force Survey data in this report are based on information obtained monthly through a sample survey of households conducted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Interviews are carried out across Canada in nearly 30,000 households chosen by area sampling methods. Percentages of total households selected for the sample are as follows: Atlantic region, 1.6 percent; Quebec, 0.5 percent; Ontario, 0.5 percent; Prairie region, 0.8 percent; British Columbia, 0.7 percent. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to represent all persons in the population 14 years of age and over residing in Canada, with the exception of: residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces. These excluded categories amount to about three percent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed below under "Reliability of Estimates".

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Sampling Error

The estimates in this report are based on a sample of households. Somewhat different figures might have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, enumerators, supervisors, processing, etc. as those actually used in the Labour Force Survey. This difference is called the sampling error of the estimates. In the design and processing of the Labour Force Survey, extensive efforts have been made to minimize the sampling error. The sampling error (expressed as a percent of the estimate it refers to) is not the same for all estimates; of two estimates, the larger one will likely have a smaller percent sampling error; of the two estimates of the same size, the one referring to a characteristic more evenly distributed across the country will tend to have a smaller percent sampling variability. Also, estimates relating to age and sex are usually more reliable than other estimates of comparable size.

(b) Non-Sampling Errors

Errors, which are not related to sampling, may occur at almost every phase of a survey operation. Enumerators may misunderstand instructions, respondents may make errors in answering questions, the answers may be incorrectly entered on the questionnaires and errors may be introduced in the processing and tabulations of the data. All these errors are called non-sampling errors. Some of the non-sampling errors will usually balance out over a large number of observations but systematically occurring errors will contribute to biases. Non-sampling errors can be reduced by a careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of enumerators and a thorough control of the processing operation. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to larger errors. Also, data referring to persons with less stable labour force status will have relatively large non-sampling errors.

(c) Alphabetic Indicators of Standard Deviation

The sampling error, as described under (a) is not known. A quantity, called the standard deviation, can however be estimated from sample data itself. The standard deviation of an estimate is a statistical measure of its sampling error. It also partially measures the effect of non-sampling errors, but does not reflect any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between a sample estimate and the corresponding census figure would be less than twice the standard deviation. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard deviation and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as large.

The standard deviations of the estimates, expressed as a percent of the estimates, are indicated by letters. The letter "a" indicates that the standard deviation is smaller than 0.5 percent of the estimate the letter "b" indicates that the standard deviation is between 0.6 percent and 1.0 percent of the estimates and so on as shown in the table below.

Alphabetic designation of percent standard deviations

Alphabetic indicator	Percent standard deviation
a	0.0% - 0.5%
b	0.6% - 1.0%
c	1.1% - 2.5%
d	2.6% - 5.0%
e	5.1% - 10.0%
f	10.1% - 15.0%
g	15.1% - -

The actual standard deviation of an estimate is not the same each month. Since the standard deviations of the current estimates are not available at the time when this report is published, the alphabetic indicators are based on the average standard deviations during the last year. They should, therefore, be interpreted only as indications of the order of magnitude of the standard deviations.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian non-institutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

(a) did any work for pay or profit;
(b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
(c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons. Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

(a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the reference week and were looking for work except they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
(b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired.

*Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work, they are classified as unemployed.

Money Wages - As a means of calculating real wages we have used the standard definition as found in many economic textbooks, that is, money wages are defined as being the total wage bill paid to an employee.

Number of Man-Days Lost per 10,000 Worked - The calculation of time lost in cases of industrial disputes has been revised. Previously, the computation involved the estimated working time expressed as a percentage and while this was accurate it left the reader unable to determine actual working time lost. Now the calculation expresses the actual number of man-days lost in numerical terms. This is determined by dividing the total actual man-days lost by the product of the number of non-agricultural employees and the total number of working days in the quarter all divided by ten thousand (10,000).

Source: [1] THE LABOUR FORCE, Catalogue No. 71-001, published monthly by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

APPENDIX - A

1. "Employment and Average Weekly Wages and Salaries", Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Catalogue No. 72-002.

2. "Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings", Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Catalogue No. 72-003.

3. "Prices and Price Indexes", Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Catalogue No. 62-002.

4. "Employment Indexes, Average Weekly Wages and Salaries", "Average Weekly Hours and Average Hourly Earnings", Daily and Weekly Statistics, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Catalogue Nos. 11-001 and 11-002.

5. "Estimates of Employees by Province and Industry", Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Catalogue No. 72-008.